

# The Industrial Revolution

**Brainstorm:** What is a turning point?



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Please read about the causes and then answer the questions that follow:

## Background

In 1750, most people in Europe lived on **small farms** and produced most of their needs by hand. A century later, many people lived in **cities** and most of their needs were produced by **complex machines** using **steam power**. The Industrial Revolution began in **Great Britain** and spread to Belgium, France, Germany, the United States, and Japan. It was a fundamental change in the way goods were produced, and altered the way people lived. The Industrial Revolution is a major turning point in world history.

## Causes

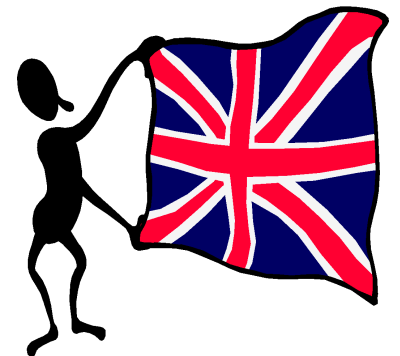
**Agrarian Revolution:** was a change in farming methods that allowed for a greater production of food. This revolution was fueled by the use of new farming technology such as the **seed drill** and **improved fertilizers**. The result of this farming was a **population explosion** due to the higher availability of food. Also, the **Enclosure Movement**, which was the consolidation of many small farms into one large farm, left many people jobless and homeless. These people would provide the **workforce** of the Industrial Revolution.



**Geography:** Great Britain has an abundance of the **natural resources** needed for the industrialization, such as **iron ore** and **coal**. Britain also had access to many **navigable rivers** and **natural harbors** which provided for the easy movement of goods both within the country, and overseas.

**Capital:** The British had a vast **overseas empire** that provided them with a strong economy. They had the **capital** (money) needed to build **railroads**, **factories**, and **mines**.

**Technology & Energy:** Britain experienced a **revolution** in energy use as they switched from **animal power**, to **water power**, to **steam power** in a few short years. The **steam engine** was the power source of the Industrial Revolution.



**What were the major causes of the Industrial Revolution? Explain in sentence form.**

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**Why did the Industrial Revolution start in Britain? Explain in sentence form.**

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## Before the Industrial Revolution: Domestic/Putting Out System

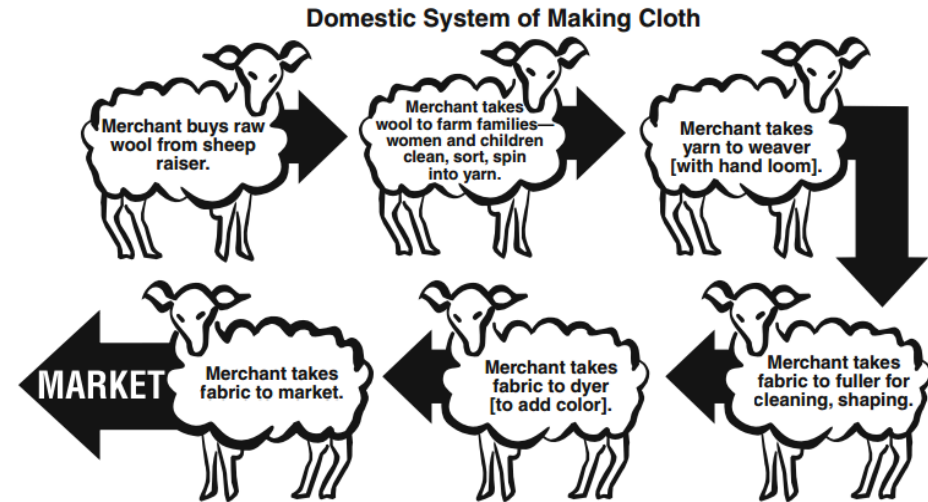
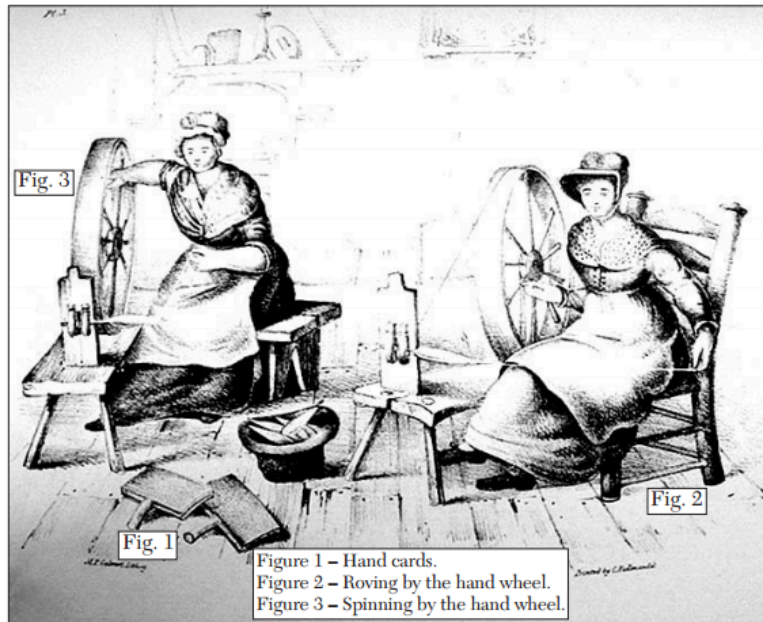


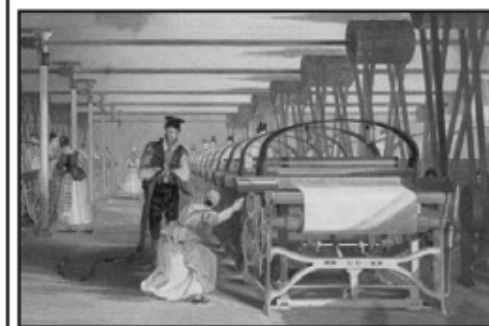
Illustration of two women working at home to make finished goods as part of the **domestic system** OR the putting out system.

## Industrial Innovation: Factory System

### Use of Inventions in the Factory System

Merchant buys raw wool from sheep raiser and sells to factory

Carding machines comb the raw wool and Samuel Crompton's spinning machine, called the mule, is powered by water and spins thread



Fabric is shipped to markets

Ink rollers are used to add designs to fabric

Edmund Cartwright's automatic power loom weaves thread into cloth

The **factory system** of manufacturing that began in the early 18th century was based on:

- requiring workers to come to a factory to produce goods
- division of labor (separating the steps of making something into separate jobs)
- keeping the cost of making something as low as possible
- mass production (making a lot of the same good)
- steam power

### Impact:

**Big Business:** As the Industrial Revolution grew, so did business.

- business owners sold shares of their companies to stockholders who would share the profits and losses
- **corporations** evolved

**Laissez-Faire Economics:**

- Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations*
- “laissez-Faire”
- this economic system dominated most of the Industrial Revolution

**Urbanization:** People moved to towns and cities to be closer to the factories.

- conditions were very poor during the early part of the Industrial Revolution, as factory workers lived in overcrowded buildings, with no sewage or sanitation services
- this resulted in widespread disease

**Working Conditions:**

- factory workers worked very long hours, for little pay, under harsh conditions
- workers included children as young as 8, both male and female
- many people were injured or killed due to unsafe working conditions

**Societal Changes:** New roles were defined for **middle class** men and women.

- MC men went to work in business, while MC women worked from home and cared for the family (PATRIARCHAL)
- the higher standard of living for the middle class meant that their children received some form of **formal education**
- **working class** families faced many hardships due to poor living and working conditions, and most WC children never received an education

## New Social Class Structure

<b>Upper Class:</b>	Very rich industrial & business families. Old Noble class.
<b>Upper Middle Class:</b>	Business people & professionals such as lawyers & doctors.
<b>Lower Middle Class:</b>	Other professionals such as teachers, shop owners, and office workers.
<b>Working Class:</b>	Factory workers and small farmers.

What changed as a result of innovations during the Industrial Revolution? Synthesize in bullet form.



Document 1

Population Density: Great Britain, 1801



Population Density: Great Britain, 1851



## Document 2

During July and August of 1858, a period in London history known as “the Great Stink,” several outbreaks of diseases affected both working and middle class families resulting in the deaths of tens of thousands of people and affecting children more than adults.



Cartoon published in *Punch* magazine at the time of the "Great Stink." The captions read "FATHER THAMES INTRODUCING HIS OFFSPRING TO THE FAIR CITY OF LONDON. A Design for a Fresco [a type of wall painting] in the New House of Parliament." The characters are labeled "Diphtheria," "Scrofula," and "Cholera."

Identify **and** explain a cause-and-effect relationship associated with the historical developments in documents 1 and 2. Be sure to use **evidence** from **both** documents 1 and 2 in your response.



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**CLOSURE CARD: Create two visual representations below.**

Before the Industrial Revolution	After the Industrial Revolution

**Why is the Industrial Revolution considered a turning point in history? Explain.**

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**How/why is the impact of the Industrial Revolution (industrialization) considered an enduring issue? Explain.**

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